J. C. CALHOUN'S SUCCESSEL. M. C. Butler, Gen. Wads Hampton, and

New York Sun.

The following letters, with one exception, were written by Senator John J. Patterson of South Carolina to Gen. H. G. Worthington, Collector of the Port of Charleston under President Grant's administration, and formerly a Republican Congressman from Nevada: HONEST JOHN BOWING TO THE STORM.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,

Washington, June 10. 1877.

Dear General: Yours received. The action of the Legislature in regard to my election was telegraphed, and appeared in the papers yesterday. I have written to find out all I can. I think Gen. Butler will not let it go too far, as he needs me in order to get his seat, but say not a word about it. I do not think they can get anything that will do me much injury, but I dislike the newspaper howl that will be made about it, and also wish to avoid the expense and trouble of such an investigation. The object of this Commission [Legislative Investigating Committee] is to go for all the leaders and drive them out of the State. We may as well all make up our minds to that. God only knows what is to become of us. It is too late now to cry, and the only plan is to meet the future. I will do all I can to keep you in until December. I am very sorry to hear you have not saved anything as I had hopes that you had laid up something for a "rainy day." Well, we are young enough yet to start again, I will strike for the West when I leave the Senate. I see you have an election for members on 26th. What will our people do? Did they appoint a Republican one of the Commissioners of Election? Well it is nearly all over, and Chamberlain's reform has rained the party and all its members. I shall be glad to see you, and will be here to meet you if you let me know when you are coming. Your friend.

J. J. Patterson. WASHINGTON, June 10. 1877.

PIOUS RUTHERFORD WILL LIE. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1877.

should not be removed, except for cause, until December. Now, I think we can prevent it until then, although he will lie, and Sherman controls him. It is a mistake about Butler getting up the fight against me. It was John Cochran, because he was not appointed Collector. Be careful what you say about either Be careful what you say about either Cochran or Butler. The committee meets about middle of July. I think we can manage it so as not to give much trouble. Keep a sharp lookout upon it. Excuse heate. Excuse heate.
Yours truly, JNO. J. PATTERSON.

THOSE TELL-TALE BOOKS OF PARKER'S. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, July 17, 1877.

Washington, July 17, 1877.

Dear General: Your letters received. I have also one from Bray ton saying that Dennis was mad at me when he returned, and was saying he would tell what he knew. Now, he don't know much, only that I talked to him about getting Ellitott off, but it was not done. Brayton says he shamed him out of it. Now he is mad because he was not appointed Collector or Postmaster, but there is no danger of him. He don't know much, and if told it would do no harm. But if he could save his neck by telling on others he would do it. The Democrats are after him more than me. much, only that I talked to him about getting Elliott off but it was not done. Brayton says he shamed him out of it. Now he is mad because he was not appointed Collector or Postmaster, but there is no danger of him. He don't know maich, and if told it would do no harm. But if he could save his neck by telling on others he would do it. The Democrats are after rim more than me. But do not say one word about it, as it will only exaspers e him. From what Judge Bacoa writes me and all I hear, I do not think they want to injure me. I mean the Democrats. Some Republicans might want a do it to save themcans might want a co it to save themselves. Hoge and Bacon both say Cochran is not so wicked against me. If Parker's books for 1871-1872 are gone they can find out very little. I do not think either you or I will have any trouble. My family is up at Montery, a delightful, cool place. I was up there on Sunday. Rawlins was here yesterday. I hear nothing new about your place, and think Hayes and Sherman will keep their word to let you alone. By the way Carpenter has not gone home yet, and is at New York. Well, he don't seem to care for any one but himself. Early writes me that Trescott says McCrady will be appointed U. S. District Attorney. Write to me often as I will may here.

Yours truly, Patterson.

HAMPTON CAN SAVE HONEST JOHN. COLUMBIA, 19th July, '77. DEAR SIE: Your letter of the 13th did not reach me until this morning, owing to my absence on professional bus-

Gen. Boiler is fully aware of the Corbin game alluded to in your letter. I sincerely trust that you will persevere in

your good intentions of scating him—
Gen. B.

Your persecution comes principally
from your own party. This I know.

Your avowed intentions to support
Butler and the frank manner in which
you spoke to the President in my presence as to the Ellenton riots, are appre-ciated, but Cochran & Co., are very sav-age and to them you ove the present

pressure.
Ged. B. will be in Washington in a week or so, and will advise with you fully as to Corbin's intentions.
You are implicated before the committee in the \$137,000 matter; also in some-

thing else which I cannot discover.
Scott, I think, is screening himself by beforeign him former friends and associ-

With my experience and efficiency and strong andorsement from the Southern Senators, Gov. Hampton, and the better portion of the S. C. Republicans, the mission to Italy and Brazil should be tendered to me. Let the President understand that my endorsers are in carn-

JOHN E. BACON. MODEL LETTER FROM A UNITED STATES.

SENATOR.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1877. DEAR GENERAL: Yours received and DEAR GENERAL: Yours received and of course gave me great anxiety. I have employed Col. Gook, one of our shrewdest fawjers, and he says they can only require me to give bail here and that I can demand a hearing, and they must prove their case, and that I can offer proof of my innoceace, and if the Commissioner thinks proper us can discharge ms. He says I can resist even if I am indicted, which cannot be until October. Judge Cartier would grant the requisition, and he is all right. It will be so apparent an effort to get use out of the Senate that every one will understand it, and

telegraph you if they come for me, and I may need your testimony in my behalf, and you will understand if I telegraph and you will understand if I telegraph you to come here. Now to pleasure:

One day last week I saw a splendid looking girl in the Ninth street car. I was bad struck. I saw her anotherday in a store. On Friday I wrote a note to your friend Miss Van Buren to meet me at Crosby's on Saturday, but she did, not come. I sent her a note that I would like to see her, and she sent me word to come and see her at her rooms yesterday at 4, and wher. I went, found her to be my street car lady. She is gorgeous. at 4, and wher I went, found her to be my street car lady. She is gorgeous.—
She put on airs, and was very stiff, and I made an excuse that you wanted me to help her to get an office, and had asked me to call, but I had forgotten her address and had written you for it. She seemed afraid of me, was engaged last evening, said she would go away to-day for a few days. I asked her to let me know when she returned, and she only half promised. She said she was going to write you, and if she does, tell her I will befriend her. We must not let that go out of the family. Keep up heart; keep me posted.

GOV. SCOTT AN OLD LIAR. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1877. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: I enclose your letter from Judge Bacon. I presume he refers to the Mooney & Leggett orders, Jacobs writes me Scott is an old liar, as he often told him those orders were all right. I am to meet Jacobs on Wednesday evening, at Philadelphia, and will fully post him. We can easily clear ourselves of that charge. I will see Butler when he comes. Dennis says Cochran told him the endorsement on one of the orders was in my handwriting. This is all nonsense. Dennis is, like Cochran, very anxious to see everybody but himself involved. Old Scott and Cass Carpenter were here, but I did not see them. self involved. Old Scott and Cass Carpenter were here, but I did not see them. I have only seen Dennis once. I will not run after him, as his conduct is inexcusable. Owens is here, and is all right. He says Cochran is bitter, but thinks they may get him into trouble. It is going further than he intended. They found warrants in his favor. Strange Melton don't respond. I still do not think they will attack us. Yours truly.

JNO. J. PATTERSON.

TELL AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,

Washington, July 28, '78.

Dear General: Just returned; have seen Jake. He is all right, and will do what is wanted. I have received your letters, and also your dispatch saying you are summoned. I would go and refuse to answer anything, especially on the ground of your being consel for Parker and Scott and Moses. 'ou can prove that by Jacobs and mc. Tell them you only know of the Mooney and Leggett warrants as counsel. The story of Moses about these certificates is all stuff. If ever I bought any it was on the street. He can't substantiate this story and Jacob and I know it is not true, but don't say anything about it. Tell the committee as little as possible. In regard to my election, decline to answer on the ground that you were my counsel and acted as such, and all you know was obtained in that confidence. They cen't commit you for con-WASHINGTON, July 28, '78. write you to-morrow again. I will keep

Yours truly, J. J. PATTERSON. HAPPY AND DON'T CARE A DAMN.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letters all received. The letters of Moses may be useful some day, but not very important now. It is not the merits of this matter I am now fighting and hope received. useful some day, but not very important now. It is not the merits of this matter I am now fighting, and hope never to go into them. Moses is not a witness against me in any of these charges. He has written me in behalf of Redding, and I have given him a letter, as he requested, but of course you know better what to do. I thought his letters meant something. Well, I have not written until I felt safe. It is certainly all right here. I have had a long interview with Humphreys (a Judge of the District Supreme Court at pointed by President Grant), and he fully understands the case, and will do what is necessary. If it were not for the fuss, I would prefer they would send on a requisition. It would stump them badly to be beaten. Butler wrote me none would be sent, and so did Bacon, but that the Attorney-General would rotify me by letter of the finding of the i lictment, which he has done in a very respectful letter, and asks me to notify him by the 20th whether I will appear voluntarily without requiring a requisition. I will reply on Monday, very respectfully declining to go, and we will then see whether he will issue. Melton was here, en route home, on Monday, and said he would find out all about it when he got home. He telegraphed me last ever...g that they were afraid and never would send for me. He said he would be sure before telegraphing. The newspapers here insist that they will, but of course they want that.

I now feel perfectly easy and happy since I saw Judge Humphreys yesterday, and don't care a damn. Unpt. Fatterson was authorized by Gov. Hartranft to the egraph me to go over there and all world be safe. He writes me this morning that egraph me to go over there and all a rold be safe. He writes me this morning that the matter was talked about at the Convention among the leaders, Don (Cameron), Kemble, Mackey, and others, and said I ought to go over there and defy Hampton and his crew. So come what may I am all safe, and will be Senator until 4th of March, 1879. until 4th of March, 1879. Trescott says he and Evarts talked it over, and that Evarts says they can't take me, and that it was all wrong; that he liked me, and would do anything he could for me.— Sherman sent for me to his house in his carriage, and talked about it, and said I carriage, and talked about it, and said I must stand up, and that they would help me all they can, and hooted at the idea of their taking me on a requisition. The feeling is certainly getting strong in my favor, and I am satisfied now it will not hurt me, but will make me a semi-

can get justice where we could not. I are afraid he will go down voluntarily, as Tom Taylor and others have written him, offering to go bis bail and help him any way. His case is a much better one than any of ours, and it is a mistake to offend him. He can't understand why you was not indicted along with us, as the books show the collections were for you and me, unless you bargained with Cochran to swear out. I care nothing about it, and am glad you are not indicted, but he does, and may make trouble if he goes down. They will believe him before either you or I. I will let you know if he goes. He promised me he would not. Now, is there any way for me to get some help?

In all these matters you get as much as I did, and inserted nothing. You have had as good and better office than mine, and it cost you nothing, and yet I am to bear the brunt of the fight and all the expense. I must pay my counsel at least \$500, and how am I to do it? I

mine, and it cost you nothing, and yet I am to bear the brunt of the fight and all the expense. I must pay my counsel at least \$500, and how am I to do it? I think you should. My salary is no better than that you and your employees enjoy when all things are considered. Mr. Rawlins wants to be your successor, and let him show his willingness to help me in a tight place. If I get no help I must go to boarding and send my furniture to be sold to raise money and rent the house. I am keeping May away from school to cut down expenses, and suppose by this means I can raise the money, but think it pretty hard when those I have kept in place for four years will not help me. Is there any way to raise me at least three hundred, and this is a small sum among so many. It would be a godsend. I know you would if you had the money, and of conce can't do what you would like for want of ability. Do what you can, and let the know. If you can let me draw upon you for \$300 at short date, and certain to be paid. I could get along. I think Brayton would help, and so would Wilder, but can'tssy. Brayton may object, as he has not been confirmed. Let me hear from you on the subject, and weld be delighted if you telegraph me to draw.

Yours truly, J. J. PATTERSON.

HAMPTON IS VERY FRIENDLY.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1877.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: Yours received. I have your watch and drew on you for \$60—\$49.50 for the watch, 50 cents to the bank, and \$10 you owed me, as I need every dollar now I can raise. This makes the \$60. I dislike very much to go to a pawnbroker's, and hope you will not ask me to again. The affidavits of Moses are very good, but could not be used in a court. Judge Bacon is here, and says he and Butler have arranged matters with Hampton, and that I can rely upon it that no requisition will be sent. He says Hampton is very friendly. Of these things you must not speak. Northrop was appointed to please Hampton. Hayes asked me to make no opposition to it. I told him I would not. Dick Carpenter was here and terribly chopfallen. Well, I do not owe him anything. All I want is to get out of this scrape and serve out my time. Rawlins wrote me to draw upon him for \$100, which I did. Jacobs says Cochran offers to give him immunity to go before the committee and testif, but I will not let him go unless they will not let pros. the indictment against him, and then his testimony would be very valuable. I sam going to a wedding on Tuesday at Holls. U. S. SENATE CHAMBER. mony would be very valuable. I am go-ing to a wedding on Tuesday at Holla-daysburg, Pa., and will not return until Saturday. Will be here when you come. Raise all the money you can. Yours truly, JNO. J. PATTERSON. A BAD YEAR FOR NEGROES.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: Your latter received. Of course you have my letter perfore this. Mackey and his committee got no encourage ent from Hayes, as he told them no change would be made now. They have all disappeared. I think the negroes found they did not make much impression. This is a bad year for them. Your watch is safe and ready for you want return. Eswling wrote me to impression. This is a bad year for them. Your watch is safe and ready for you upon your return. Rawlins wrote me to draw upon him for \$100, which I did. Berry and Hoffman each sent me \$20. This is all I received. I am sorry to hear of your trouble with Rawlins, and hope you will get it all fixed up and have no fuss, as it will do us all injury. Our hope is in keeping things quiet. They can't get an indictment against you until court, fourth Monday in this month. I think you had better get away and come here and thus be out of the State when the court meets. By etsying there they might arrest you. I still think I can keep anything from being done against you, Jacobs and myself at the next court. Better be here, and we can consult. I have another threatening letter from Gen. McIntyre, in which he refers to Menton. You should tell Menton to be very careful of what he tells McIntyre. He (Mc) writes from Brooklyn, N. Y., and says he will return to Charleston in a week or two. I care nothing for his threats, only he might try to get Warren into trouble. Tothing new here, as very few persons are here. I did not go away as I expected, thinking it better to remain here. Better come here. McCormick will give you leave any time.

Yours truly, PATTERSON.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

M. C. Butler, of South Carolius, and William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisians, were admitted to seats in the Senate at the same season. Butler represented the Hampton Government of South Carolina, which Hayes recognized in pursu-ance of the bargain by which the electo-ral count was completed. Kellogg rep-resented the Packard Government of resented the Packard Government of Louisiana, which Hayes in like manner bound hinself to overthrow. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate in the Forty-fi'th Congress reported that Hayes did wrong in both cases, and decided that Butler ought not to be Senator from South Carolina, and that Kellogg ought to be Senator from Louisiana. The Republican majority of the Senate sustained the committee in the last instance, and on the merits of the Senate sustained the committee in the last instance, and on the merits of the case confirmed Kellogg's right to his seat. But in Butler's case two carpetbag Senators, Patterson and Conover, voted with the Democrats and against the report of the committee. Butler was continued Senator from South Carolina. It has always been alleged that this result was reached in pursuance of an arrangement. It was charged by Senator Edmunds at the time of the vote on cat is sayers, and has sayes they can only require me to give beal here and that I can offer proof of my innocease, and if the Commissioner thinks proper he can discharge me. He says I can resist even if I am indicted, which cannot be until October. Judge Cartier would grant the requisition, and he is all right. It will be so apparent an effort to get his out of the Sanate that every one will understand it, and cocking that the Mooney & Leggett warrants were collected for you and Cocking fixed it up for you to smake me friends and create sympathy for me, I will keep a sharp lookout, but in no event shall be taken back to S.C.

Dennis is staying here, and seems very uneasy. I have seen Scott to-day. He is uneasy but pretends otherwise. I can't think they will attempt to send for any of us without an indictment. I will

To this Gen. Wade Hampton replied in a flowery speech. Avoiding the issue squarely presented, he talked about following South Carolina's palmetto flag on bloody fields that were "shot sown and bladed thick with steel," and told hore Gen. Gordon, Hill's colleague, bore the colors of Georgia in the same way. He charged Senator Hill with bravery in the time of peace, and announced that he (Hampton) would vote against the unseating of Kellogg.

On Wednesday Senator Butler took his turn at Senator Hill. He denied that he

turn at Senator Hill. He denied that he was admitted to the United States Senate in pursuance of a bargain, and an-nounced his intention to vote for the re-tention of Kellogg. Read in the light of his denial, ex-Senator Patterson's let-ters are refreshingly interesting.

Gov. Seward's Advice to Young Men.—Mr. Seward, in a letter to a young man, just published for the first time, said: I am glad to know you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them.

dependent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them.

No greater calamity can befall a young man than to begin life in a public office. An easy clerkship, with a liberal salary, oftener injures than benefits the recipient. As a rule, it unfits a young man for the rougher work of life, and by taking him away from the stimulating influence of competition, prevents him from acquiring the mental and physical fibre indispensable to success.

And these coveted positions are all the more pernicious because they are so often merely temporary. It would not be so bad if the young man who begins life in a rut were permitted to stay there. But these easy clerkships have come to be recognized as rewards for pa., service rendered either by the recipients or by their friends, and come and go with the rise and fall of parties. A dismissal clerk from a political office is about as pitiable an object as one often meets with.

During the woo four or six years he has been drawing a fair salary for little

an object as one often meets with.

During the two or four or six years he has been drawing a fair salary for little work, he has been forming habits which unfit him for sterner services, and he is obliged to take up the thread of life where he dropped it to enter upon his coveted clerkship, with fewer friends, less ambition, and worse habits than when he left his original employment, where he had to work hard for little pay, to enter upon an official position.

Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the sufferers from the Irish famine. They decided at a public meeting that a large amount of money should be promptly for redd to the Mayor of Cork for distribut, a among the distressed in that country. This sounds very much as if the Celestials at home were, after the Scriptural injunction, heapira coals of fire on those who have certainly been, and are still their enemies. The Chinese have done for the Irish what the Irish would not be very likely to do for them. The Irish in this country hate the Chinese most bitterly, and have lost no opportunity to harm them. Now, the Chinese, instead of remembering and resenting their wrongs, have literally returned good for evil, and have set an example that both Europeans and Americans might follow with credit to the many the resenting their striptions of the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow sampling of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow, and the stablished by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow sampling the many the many the many the many the many through the sampling of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow sampling the many the many through the stablished by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow, and the many the many through the stablished by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow, is surgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican flow, and in the samplified traditions of the example of Washington, is urgently dency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently dency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently dency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently dency, first established by the Republican flow, is urgently dency, first established by the good for evil, and have set an example that both Europeans and Americans might follow with credit to themselves. Within a few years there have been dire-ful famines in China compared with which the famine in Ireland is insignifi-cant; but not one of the Western nations cant; but not one of the Western nations has made any effort to succor the starving land. There have been individual contributions, but such a thing as a Chinese relief fund was nover known.

We have resum to be amazed and morti-We have reason to be amazed and morti-fied that the far Eastern people, whom many of us have regarded as an inferior and despicable race, should be more sympathetic with, and charitable to, the inhabitants of a very distant island than the most enlightened of us have ever been to them. The Irish ought, if they have any zensibility, to feel deeply ashamed of the high moral revenge which those who have had abundant cause to be their enemies, and yet not, have so magnan-imously taken upon them. The Irish call themselves Christians; the Chinese are pagans; but in this case at least the pagans seem to have, in respect to practical virtue, a conspicuous advantage over their Christian foes.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE,—The following was from the pen of Gan. D. Prentice: "It can not be that earth is man's abiding place. It can not be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of one's heart are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unspproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There pine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slum-

Letter of the Senator from Illinois in Which He Expounds His Political Opin-ions on Topics of Public Interest.

Which He Expounds His Political Opinions on Topics of Public Interest.

Washington, May 28, 1880.

The following correspondence between O. H. Browning (formerly Secretary of the Interior) and Senator Davis, of Illinois, has been furnished for publication by Mr. James E. Harvey. Mr. Browning wrote as follows:

Quincy, Ill., May 6, 1880.

My Dear Judge—The approaching close of the present session of Congress will, it is to be feared, leave questions unsettled which are of large public interest, and which materially affect the peace and the prosperity of the Union. Many of your friends in this State and throughout the West had hoped, and indeed had expected, that an opportunity would have been offered in the Senate by which your views on these matters could have been made known to the counsey. It unfortunately happens amid the distractions of party and the strifes of rival ambitions that the voice of statesmanship is hushed too often when wise counsel is most needed. This was never more true than at the present time. The country is just emerging from a long period of trial and suffering. The people seek rest from angry discords and deaire to avoid a repetition of the perils through which tay have passed. They crave good government, atability and perfect reconciliation between the sections. The statesman who can schieve these great objects will be blessed as a public benefactor. I have ventured to embody in the form of laquiries appended to this letter some of the subjects upon which your opinions are desired, if it be agreeable to you to comply with the request of a large body of voters and friends, without distinction of party. Truly your friend, O. H. Browning.

Hon. David Davis, U. S. Senate.

The following is Judge Davis' reply:

Washington, May 17, 1880.

observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the Republic will soon end the discords that have too long vexed the country and injured its material welfare. The people are weary of agitation and want peace.

Centralization.—The constitution wise ly defines the respective limits of the

unfit him for sterner services, and he is obliged to take up the thread of life where he dropped it to enter upon his coveted clerkship, with fewer friends, less ambition, and worse habits than when he left his original employment, where he had to work hard for little pay, to enter upon an official position where there was little to do and big pay for doing it.

Whoever has any very protracted experience in political life can call upscores of young men whose early abilities inspired high hopes of usefulness and success, but who have sunk into obscurity, if not into something worse, under, the enervating influence of some petty office. Such a position may help him for a few years, but the chances are that it will spoil him for life.—Albany Journal.

CHINESE CHARITY.—The lates mails from Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the sufferers from the Irish famine. They decided at a public meeting that a large amount of ments and the very reverse of what Mr. I Lincoln twell described as a government of the people by the people and for the people. Carried to its logical conclusion such a change would finally overthrow the Republic.

Want peace.

Centratization.—The constitution wise-ly defines the respective limits of the Federal and State governments under a happy and harmonious system, wherein each is independent in its appropriate sphere and both operate concurrently to protect the integrity and stability of the Union. Any encroachment of one on the distinctive domain of the other necessarily dislocates the machinery of the constitution and involves danger to the whole body politic. In fact, every desirable and involves danger to the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by adherents of one of the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by adherents of one of the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by adherents of one of the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by

is a well grounded cause of alarm. A atruggle is impending in the near future

between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the pec le in an unorganized condition on the other for control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense a seat in Congress.—The New York mission created under them will effect-ually reform the many and glaring abuser

of the civil service. The former have been constantly evaded, and the latter are powerless for good. An honest ex-ecutive, bent on real and not simulated ecutive, bent on real and not simulated reform, has abundant authority to make it effective everywhere, if he has the capacity to see his duty and the courage to perform it.

Subsidies.—Experience has demonstrated that subsidies in any form are sources of corruption and ought to be forbidden. Private enterprises that depend for success on legislation procured by venal agencies do not deserve public favor.

Public Lands.—More than a hundred and fifty millions of acres of valuable lands and more than \$100,000,000, principal and interest, have been voted by Congress to railroad corporations. The remaining lands should be sacredly reserved for cultivators of the soil, so that the laboring man shall have a chance to improve his condition and to open up a

it last year was over one hundred millions. These are appalling figures. The rapid extinction of this debt is to be desired, first because it diminishes present burdens, and for the additional reason that one of the effects of a personal national debt is to create a preferred class to live on incomes and free from taxes under our laws. Having the protection of the government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

Mr. Arp on the Recent Sermon of Brothsler Talmage and other Subjects.

Better late than never, but it does seem to me Brother Talmage has been a long sime finding out we were a good people down here. Fifteen years is about the whole world and the rest of taxabind, including Asia and Africa and the Zulcos, but we've been living right here almost in sight of the tabernatic Broths-

discovering the services of the programment at home any adection of the government at home and the services of the public services, and the services of the public services of the servi General Jo. Johnston objects to another term of Congress, on the ground that the necessary confinement prevents for him that amount of out-door exercise necessary for his health, and to which he has always been accustomed. General Johnston bears the truth of his medicine with him, for he is a first-class example of a healthy, vigorous old age. As much as we dislike preaching or any manner of medical dogmatizing, it does become almost a necessity here to remark that a very large proportion of our people become amaciated, skinny, sallow, bloodless, bent, rheumatic and prematurely old, because they are prevented by their pursuits from exercising enough, and exercising where exercise will do them good. One-half our men of forty could not keep pace with the rollicking boy of twelve or fifteen let loose in the fields. Yet forty is not the time for such physical decadence and inertia, and the boy of fifteen, after a few years' confinement at the desk, the counter, or some other sedentary pursuit, becomes more averse to such exercise than when had an around barefooted. Walk a few miles? How offen to such proposition does one hear from young men of twenty-five the refusal coupled with the sneer at the idea of walking. The reason is simple and the reason is good, Their sedentary six days pursuits deprive them of the ability and pleasure of valking. Yet it was not so with the boy of fifteen. Half the excessive corpulence in the land is due to sheer lack of physical exercise, and it is only physical exercise, and it is onl when in his highest state of artificial perfection scarce, able to waddle. Driving swine long distances on the road to market does not fatten them. Turn the hog out in a new country, allow him there unpenned to perpetuate his race for a generation or two and the rotundity lessens, the legs shorten, the back arches and the animal reverts to the condition in which nature made him. He is not and the animal reverts to the condition in which nature made him. He is not so well calculated for fat, but more for speed, and probably if his own "lews on the subject could be obtained, for general "" oyment. The case is precisely the same between the wild and tame "geese and ducks. Imprisonment for a certain special purpose has, from graceful agile creatures, converted them into clumsy waddlers. It is precisely so with men and women. We do fade as the leaves long ere we should from the necessity of living, moving and breathing in our domiciliary boxes or narrow, close dusty

A QUARER MARRIAGE-AN INTER-A QUAKER MARRIAGE—AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—A marriage took
place at New Garden, Friends meeting
house, in this county on last Wednesday
between Rev. R. R. King, of Spiceland,
Indiana, and Miss Alice R. Carr, of
Guilford county. As many of our readers have never witnessed such ceremonies
we give an account jof their procedure.
It is known to most people that the
Friends hold two religious services each
week; one Sunday at or about 11
o'clock, a. m., the other in midweek at
the same time of day. At these midweek the same time of day. At these midweek meetings twice a month they transact the business of their respective hurches; ginger one is called "Preparative Meeting," your ab which is held one week in advance of the other which is called "Monthly Meeting."

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The parties desiring to proceed in ms. riage inform the Preparative Meeting, of which the woman is a member, which shall forward the proposition to the ensuing Monthly Meeting, and if no obstruction appears, the parties are left at liberty to accomplish their marriage, according to the rules of the Society. This all having been gone through with, last Wednesday quite a large audisnes met to witness the marriage. Meeting convened at the usual hour; the first seat in front of where the Ministers and Elders usually sat was left vacant. After a very impressive sermon was delivered

toog sime anding our we were a good people down here. Fifteen years is about sufficient for a scholar to learn all about the whole world and the rest of tankind, including Asia and Africa and the Zulcos, but we've been living right here almost in sight of the tabernatic. Brother Talmage has been over to Zerope and come back and just now begins to take come back and just now begins to take come hack and just now begins to take come interest in us. I'm glad of it. He talks spendidly and I enjoyed it. He is doing us justice. C'ne time there was a man who had a wild bey, and one cold night he told him to go out to the woodpile and bring in a log to put on the firs. The boy went, but he never came back in a hurry. He took ship as a salior and went all over the world and was gone fifteen years, but he came home one cold night and looking through the window, saw the old man at prayers. So he hunted round the wood-pile and shouldered a big stick, and when prayers were over he walked in, and says he, "Daddy, here's that back log you sent me after." Brother Talmage has brought in the back log at last, but we might have froze to death several times awaiting for him. Our northern brethren are very poor scholars. Every year or so some of am comes down to make a recoy issue and they go back and say we are all rightgreat people—splemdid people, have been slandered awfully and so forth, and light straight we hold up our heads and wag our talls just like a dog when he gets a kind word from his master. Mr. Beech, or one down, and Dr. Vincent come down, and General Grant come down, and

Re said he had been voting for 'en ever since the war and they had promised to do some. ing but they, didn't do nery thing. Said he had done give up the nulls and 40 scres of land, but the white folks, were getting garden seeds from Washington and they hadn't sent any to him. I told him the darkeys had just as well quit expecting anything more than they had already got, for this was a white man'a country and them white folks up yonder was a fooling of 'em. I told him the darkeys had advised him to let politics alone. When I asked him who he wanted for president, he said some of 'em was gwine to vote for General Grant and some for General Sherman. I thought there was yonebody foeling them niggers in Atlanta, an, making 'bolieve that it was ole Tocump that was running. The way the radical party fools the darkeys reminds me of old John 'adlin. He was a sharp old shoe maker and loved whiskey, and had more ways of getting adram without paying for it than anybody. John's cred, it was gone and his promises not worth a fin the little town, and so John meander of round, and seeing some ginger critical in the little town, and so John meander of the shelf, he priced 'em and said in the shelf, he priced 'em and said the would take one. The feller laid it down on the counter and John handled it a while, and saked him how he sold it while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he sold it a while, and saked him how he s he would take one. The feller laid it down on the counter and John handled it a while, and saked him how he sold whiskey. "Five cents a drink," said he. So John saked him to take back the glarger cake and give him some whiskey, which, of course, he did, and John drunk it, and after a remark or two about the weather, started out. When the feller reminded him that he hadn't paid for the liquor, Joh oked at him like he was astonished. "I give you the ginger cake for the whiskey," said he indignantly "But you didn't pay for the ginger-cake," said the feller. "Why, you've got your ginger cake," said John, "there it is on your shelf right where you put it," and he walked out muttering something about a fool.

I wouder when them yankees will learn

they do or not. I've learned to chop my own wood and catch my own horse and black my own boots but when there is n darkey about I make him do it just to keep him reminded that I'm the boss of the premises and the color line ain't wiped out yet, law or no law.

Yours. Bill Are.

A Heart-Rending Accident.

The historic sufferings of the black bole at Calcutts are parelleled in somewhat mitigated degree, if we may believe a correspondent of the New York Herald, in a department of the United States mint at Philadelphile. The return of the country to specie payments has vastly increased the work at this mint, and a Democratic Congress, with the faculty for cheese paring where it can be least endured, has cut down the running expenses of the mint to a point which works great injustice to many of the employees. This is particularly the case with the 70 or 30 women in the adjusting room. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night these martyrs to hard money ply their task. It is not so much the long hours as the conditions of their labor which tell the more disastro. sly upon these women. In a room which no holiday visitor ever entors, a wan and sicily company stand before delicately balanced scales. Through their fingers pass every gold and allower cein, millions upon millions of them altogether, which must be adjusted with the micest accuracy to the standard weight. So sensitive are these balances for weighing coins that drafts of air affect them; the gold cest, too, of which \$30,000 works a 7, are is swept up in this room, is linke to trifling less from the same cause, and so the windows of the room are rarely or never opened. Even in the hottest of summer weather doors and windows are kept incorrably closed. To augment the horrors of the stifling at their posts. The crucities of the situation have recently been further aggressated by making tenure of position depend on the number of coins a woman is capable of adjusting. Man formerly did this work, but failing in, their demands to have it made more wholesome they promptly struck, and women, with fewer avenues of employment and preced by competition, were found only too willingly and uncoraplatiningly to take up the scheme for